Perhaps the most impressive aspect of this book, aside from the exciting new idea presented, is the creativity with which Eberhard milks the existing literature for information bearing on his, and competing, hypotheses. For instance, he reasons that if genitalia diverged because of their use in species identification, then species which have little opportunity to make species identification errors would be expected to show less divergence than species which frequently contact close relatives. He tests this prediction by examing divergence and elaboration of genitalia in geographically isolated species (island endemics and host-specific parasites, for which hosts are habitat islands) compared with divergence in nonisolated near relatives.

In compiling his arguments, Eberhard by necessity also compiles a fascinating survey of the diversity of animal mating mechanisms. We learn of such phenomena as hypodermic insemination (males insert their genitalia through the female body wall and deposit sperm in the body cavity), exploding spermatophores, and genital scoops for removing females' stored sperm. Therefore, even if the book weren't so well written, so excellently illustrated, and so imaginatively conceived, it would still be worth owning.

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## NOMENCLATURE NOTES

Opinion 1394.-The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature ruled under its plenary powers to conserve the names Centrurus limpidus Karsch, 1879 and Centruroides ornatus Pocock, 1902 (Arachnida, Scorpiones) (Bull. Zool. Nomencl., 43(2):144).

The ICZN also published an application (Bull. Zool. Nomencl., vol. 43, part 4) to confirm Thomisus hirtus Latreille 1819 as the type species for Heriaeus Simon, 1875 (Arachnida, Araneae). Comment or advice is welcomed by the Commission and should be sent to The British Museum (Natural History), London, England. Please refer to case no. 2447.

